THE CZAR'S JUDENHETZE.

LEGAL OPPRESSION IN EVERY RELATION OF LIFE.

St Petersburg, December 1. Time brings no abatement of the hardships suffered by the Jews in Russia. The public protests so freely and fervently uttered in almost all countries of the civilized world are unheeded. The humble petitions of thousands of loyal and industrious Jews in Russia are also unheeded. Perhaps, though, unheeded is not the right word. Some notice is taken of these things by the Government. But the only result is the very reverse of what is prayed for. The hapless Israelites are treated all the more severely, by way of punishing them for not rejoicing under persecution and for having sympathetic friends elsewhere. The venerable rabbs who declared that this was the worst persecution since the Rabylonish captivity was not far wrong. Certainly not in all the Dark Ages, not even in Spain, were the "Chosen People" treated worse than now. The extra-legal persecutions need not be named. They are really too horrible, in many cases, to name It seems to be generally understood that any committed by a "Christian" against a Jew will be winked at; and so every imaginable outrage and infamy is heaped upon them. But apart from these things, the legal and officially authorized oppression is bad enough to make this age notable in the history of persecution. It is well, in sober earnest, to review briefly the legislation, if arbitrary decrees be legislation, aimed

To begin with taxes. All Russians are heavsuffer several special taxes. One of these is the holding the stump of his left arm well in view, "and in its most virulent forms, reflects great credit upon the box tax, which is levied upon every pound of meat | Pm sure you wouldn't miss a copper." this tax goes further than meat. It is levied on the rents of all buildings owned by Jews, on the profits of all business conducted by Jews, upon other Jewish interests. For example, every Jew with him. ing a skull-cap at family prayers, according to and said to the clera: the universal custom of his people. Nor is this the only tax on his religious rites, for there is another so-called candle-tax, which is levied upon all candles burned by Jews in religious observances Now, it is the custom for every Jewish housewife to light at least two candles on every Sabbath and on every festival day. The aggregate of this candle-tax is an enormous sum. There is, also, a printing-tax, levied on all printing-presses operated by Jews, ranging from \$14 to \$140, according to the size of the press.

more than twice as heavy as that of Christians. Nor are there any compensating advantages. On the contrary, in all other relations to the State the Jew is at a great disadvantage. Take military affairs as an example. Jews are subject to conscription as Christians are, but they are not permitted, as are Christians, to hire substitutes. If a Christian evades military duty he is fined a small amount, and if he cannot pay it there is an end of it. But in the case of a Jew a fine fronthapper of the contrary, and it is not of the contrary of today, or what his answer would have gently who are in temporary straights, as follows:

Another man tells his experience with one of the gently who are in temporary straights, as follows:

I was walking up Madison ave, after dinner, naving a temporary of today, or what his answer would have gently affairs as an example. Jews are in temporary straights, as follows:

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I was walking up Madison ave, after dinner, naving a temporary to a request from Albany to pull chestnuts out of a temporary temporary and the provided in the second points of the President of a candidate for the President of a candidate fo of \$210 is imposed, not on him, but on his family, and they must pay it or go to prison, the whole of them. Moreover, a much larger proportion of Jews than of Gentiles are drafted into service yet it is only as private soldiers that they can be rec. No Jew can ever become a commissioned officer nor enter a school 6.7. every privilege accorded to their comrades is forbidden to them.

In civil life the discrimination against them is, if possible, still more severe. No Jew may enter work to the civil service or practise law or medicine. No Jew may hold any local or municipal office or take part in any election for the same. No Jew may be a member of a school board, or be a police magistrate, nor be foreman of a jury, nor be master or vice-master of a guild.

If such is the oppression of the Jews in their public relations, what degree of liberty do they enjoy in their private life? There the picture is, if possible, more distressing still. With a few

cent or more of the population, and so the majority of their children are denied school privileges. No rehet can be obtained by sending the children to school in other places, where the number of resident Jews does not come up to the 10 per cent limit, because the law expressly declares that children of Jewish parents are allowed to attend school only in the place where their parents live. In brief, this is compulsory non-attendance at school. Moreover, the higher seminaries, music and art schools, etc., are found only in three or four of the chief cities, and of coarse are open only to Jewish children actually living in those cities. Such a thing as sending a Jewish child from the provinces to study music or art at St. Petersburg is absolutely prohibited. In domestic affairs, if a wife or a husband is converted to Christianity, she or he is, by that fact, divorced from the other who remains a Jew; and the convert may marry again, but the Jew must remain single. If one parent be converted all young children of the same sex must also be baptized as Christians. Moreover, a reward of from \$10 to \$20 is odered to every one who will renounce Judaism for Christianity; and many family dissensions naturally follow. As to religious worship, it is absolutely forbidden in private houses, event by special per-Christianity; and many family dissensions maturally follow. As to religious worship, it is absolutely forbidden in private houses, except by special permission. That is, every Jew must secure a license to hold family prayers, or even to pray in private in his own bed-chamber. Public worship in a synagogue is only permitted in places having eighty or more Jewish houses. So, in places with less than eighty Jewish houses, religious worship by Jews is totally forbidden.

But are these laws actually enforced? Certainly, to the very letter, and more. It is an everyday occurrence for Jews to be arrested, fined and imprisoned for praying without hienses. Children of wayward habits are bribed to profess Christianity and then to betray their parents in

dren of wayward habits are bribed to profess. Christianity and then to betray their parents in their religious observances. Moreover, the farming out of taxgathering works great hardships. For instance, a "box-tax" of \$10,000 is levied on the Jews in a given town by the provincial Governor. The local taxgatherer thereupon increases it to \$15,000, in order to put \$5,000 in his own pocket. The subordinate collectors in the various wards of the town follow his example, in order to fill their own pockets. The result is that the original levy is about doubled. It is now rumored that more stringent laws still are to be promulgated; and the only question seems to be, How far will it be possible for unbridled and brutal tyranny to go?

OBITUARIES PREPARED IN ADVANCE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

attends the collection, at an hour's notice, of biographical data. Boston newspaper men tell some curious oblinary stories. One tells of eathing at a dwelling on Beacon Hill, where the master of the house may dying, to obtain some of the leading facts of his life for use by and by in an oblinary notice. Naturally he would have been shown the door, undoubtedly would have been in any city save boston. But he was taken to the library by the effect son of the dying man and furnished with all the information he desired.

Another called at nearly indulght at a house in Roxlery, upon the bell pull of which hung a great bunch of crape. A prominent educator had just passed from life. Here, too, the son met the newspaper man courteously, invited him to the library, searched his father's papers and found a carefully prepared oblituary filed away to meet just such an emergency as that which had presented itself.

There is another story of a newspaper man, who called upon a gentleman for nearly forty years prominent in political and military life, with a request for data for a sketch of his life. The general at once divined the object of his caller, and said quietly:

"I suppose you wish this information for the files of your office."

"Yes, General," was the reply.

"I am at your service," retyrned the gengral.

"I think it an excellent plan to gather these facts when it can be done at leasure, thoroughly and correctly."

Now and then an obituary gets into print a day too early, through misinformation, and one instance.

Now and then an oblinary gets into print a day too early, through misinformation, and one instance is on record of the publication of the oblinary of a Poston newspaper man, who not only was not dead, but who afterward recovered to read and preserve it. So much for "graveyard" stories.

AND STILL BEGGARS MAKE A LIVING.

HOW CHARITY IS OFTEN UNWORTHILY BE-STOWED-A BASHFUL DEMEANOR HIS GREAT CARD.

In spite of all that has been said and written about the unworthiness of beggars in this city, that calling remains fairly profitable to any one who has a plausible tale for his stock-in trade. One evening re-cently a man was accosted in Broadway by a onearmed beggar, who with an uneasy air and faltering thy taxed. But in addition to the taxation which they share with the rest of the people, the Jews almost enough to pay for my lodgings, sir." he said.

of course, all the meat eaten by Jews. This increases the cost of meat to Jews about 25 per with the world and his fellow-men, and he handed thus stands vindicated me only by the vote of his own cent above the cost of meat to Jews about 25 per cent above the cost of meat to Christians. But over a dime, "That fellow's not an impostor," he party, but also by a vote cent above the cost of meat to Christians. But over a dime, "That fellow's not an impostor," he party, but also by a vote cent above the cost of meat to Christians. But over a dime, "That fellow's not an impostor," he party, but also by a vote this tax over ferrices and the composition. beggar, and walked on, rather well pleased with him-

A few hours later, the charitably inclined man went upon all clothing worn by Jews, and on various with the proprietor, stopped for a few moments' chat has to pay \$3.50 a year for the privilege of wear- stove, the one-armed beggar walked into the place

"Can you relieve me of some pennies to night!"

"Yes, how many have you!"
"Oh, I've had a pretty good night," replied the silver. "That hashful air is the most taking that I've strick yet. Give me a good fiftem center," and he walked out of the place with his cigar. He at first tarted to light it, but fearing lest he might meet some of his "customers" on the way home, put the cigar in

special levies make the average taxation of Jews pennics changed. The man whom he had fleeced of pennics changed. The man whom he had fleeced of human nature that was away below par.

PAYING FOR A SADDLE NINE TIMES.

GEORGIA PRANTERS WHO DID NOT BOAN THEIR

MARIO AND THE YOUNG LADY.

From The Saturday Review,

she rose from her place as it unable to resist the me leftons invitation, and in a desamy estatic voice exclaimed. Jie viens: It was easy to be far from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and ferred from the develor of the annexance Mario and the considered a breach of contract if they refused to embark in the same steamer with Miss Gibes.

The passenger list of the Russia Conarder was brought to the Adelpid Hotel Liverpool, for their in a spection the evening before they were to go on board. It did not contain the objectionable name, and the singer gave a sigh of relief, for at last, he supposed, the strange pursuit was given up, stormy weather prevailed after the Russia had left Queenstown, and all but the most archemistry of the America, when the manner he had very reluctantly been conjuded to notice. Advantage to the last, and the washing to and the development of the strange pursuit was given up, stormy weather prevailed after the Russia had left Queenstown, and all but the most and the ferred from the color of the strange pursuit was given up, stormy weather prevailed after the Russia had left Queenstown, and all but the most and the ferred from the color of the strange pursuit was given to a strange pursuit w

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

AND OTHER TOPICS OF INTEREST AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A MIXED METAPHOR-SENATOR HAMPTON AND THE LADIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA-REMIN-ISCENCES OF THE LATE GENERAL TERRY - TREASURY DECISIONS -MR MILLS IN A HUMOROUS

FRAME OF MIND. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 20.—The political events of the week are the passage in the House of the Appartionment bill and the agreement of the Republican Senate cauches on the subjects of financial legislation, an amendment to the rules, and the Election bill. The cumbersome muchinery of the House has performed its work with much less creaking than was anticipated The prediction of the quidnanes, before Congress met. that any apportionment scheme based upon the recent census which might be submitted to the House would be bifterly opp sed by a factious minority, has not been realized. The intrigues of Tammany and the orders sent down from Albany by Governor Hill die, it is true, delay to some extent the final vote. It may seriously be questioned, however, whether they accomplished much more than this, and whether in the this conspiracy did not discust a large number of Democrats and cause their votes to be cast in support of th committee tall, who otherwise would have voted according to the traditions of their party. On no other ground, at least, can I explain the unexpectedly large Democratic vote-forty-three, or one third of the large Democratic vote-forty-three, or one-third of the party's strength in the Hone-which stands recorded on the final passage of the bill. So graffying a result, after a free and full debate, which was not allogether devoid of personallies and which might naturally enough be expected to arouse partian spirit work of the committee which framed the measure. If Under the influence of an excellent dinner and a reflects great credit, too, upon superint indent Poeter he party, but also by a vote which represents the be-

I believe it is a fact that of the eleven censuses taken under the Constitution of the United States every one has been called but o question on the score of accu-racy and farmess. Even so great a man as Jefferson. plaints and wrote to his friends in Europe not to be descrived by the count of population that had been had here. He assessed with a great deal of vehicles begrar, and reaching into his tronsers' pocket, palled enough sold is here to rep I an invasi n of our recents out a big headful of pennics, for which he received about our roles there is something humorous in the

the place every few evenings, and always had a lot of

A story occurs to more he out, a gleant such as of the previous flexible on the stress of the second and the extending stress of the second and the second and the stress of the second and the second an feverable circumstatice, neight prove as attractive a festiare amount fire eights of the capital as, I venture to say, succi factive for furty five days has proved to New York. Looked at from the showman's point of New York. Leohed at from the allowman's point of view, the rude possess of amending the rules at recent in force in the senate works no doubt di-appoint lovers of the michal, who might be drawn to the Capital to waith citally add grave senators scientally worshipping the "december" viewed in the light of comman sense, a change of the rules, so as to put a stop to "fill bustering," would be hailed by most people as a re

any Confederate veteran who voted against Hampton other than as

"A fixed figure for the time of scorn.

To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

Besolved, That a copy of those resolutions be forwarded to General Hampton by the corresponding secretary of the association, and published in "The News and Courier." Funny, isn't it?

The death of General Terry has greatly shocked all his old comrades in arms, but none more so than the officers and veterans of the 7th Connecticut, of which regiment General Terry was the first colonel. Upon is promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, Sen Hawley, the lieutenant colonel of the regiment, became During the war General Terry and Senator Hawley were closely associated with each other, senator Hawley, in talking of his old comrade the other

"General Terry's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. From generation to genera-tion the family furnished men of ability to fill places of public importance and influence. He was born in Hartford in 1827, but the family soon after removed o New-Haven, and six or seven brothers and sisters were born there. "As the General was entering upon active life his

father died. Then aforward the tieneral-the eldest child-devoted himself to his family. He never marbe youncer children would make every woman in the and love him. He was bred to the bar and would have taken a high place there, but he was offered the mrts left vacant by his father's tearn, and the good income of the place was a decisive consideration.

"He was always a lover of military studies. He early joined the New Haven Grays, then and now a samous campany, and a part of the 2d Regiment of connecticut Militia. He rose through every grade to the volunity, bringing the regiment up to an unadoptived rights others is something humorous in the applicad a theoretical and to some extent a apolory which Mr. Tillman, of south capalina, offered practical knowledge of engineering. He also found apology which Mr. Tillman, of south caralina, offered to the House for the ronduct of such of his Democratic time for a trip abroad, and took advantage of the optimistry as found it necessary to obey the mordate of portunity to study the armies of Europe. When Tammany and dames to the nursic of the Alleny fid. Abraham Lincoln called for troops Terry had no doubt of his duties nor of his inclusations. Few vol-triteers entered the Army so well qualified by study ears of stanchest patriotism behind him. Euclingham commissioned him as colonel of the 2d and dime went out of the store with an opinion of human nature that was away below par.

Another man tells his experience with one of the centry who are in temporary straights, as follows:

I was walking an Madison are after directly an opinion of the control o Connecticut regiments made a good record, General Terry and myself, then a captain in the 1st Con necticut, agreed to go to work immediately and raise a regiment of three years' troops. Terry was appointed colonel, and I was appointed Bentenant-colonel. regiment was of good stock, and he built it up ad sirably. The Tribine has already given a summar of his brilliant military history.

"General form was made a brigadier-general of volunteers on April 25, 1862, and a brevet riafor general of volunteers on August 26, 1864, but cews than of Gentiles are drafted into service. Yet it is only as private soldiers that they can service. No Jew can ever become a commissioned officer nor enter a school for the training of officers. All the more desirable forms of military service are denied to Jews utterly and almost will be said and the school for the training of officers. All the more desirable forms of military service are denied to Jews utterly and almost will be said the school for the training of the school for the he have character to be suid a reputation in prosente. partment from June, 1965, to August, 1866, and here

- During the days of prace he enjoyed the c. d his memory. All the Connecticut men who serve-

tion, a man of gracious manner, charming conversa-tion, spotless honor, chivalrously deformful to women. He was a man of "sweetings and light" and of

and one balf inches to height, and of noble counterpance. As a commanding officer he was a very thorough disciplinarian, but no soldier ever criticised him as unnecessarily strict or har-ft. He cared for hi men with a thoroughly intelligent regard for all than men with a thoroughly intelligent regard for all that perfained to their physical welfare. In action he was self processed, confidently but unostentationally brave without theatrical display, and enjoying the absolutconfidence of officers and men as a leader.

"If the terms in which I have spoken of him seen

highly colored to a stranger, those who have been nea

It is difficult sometimes to appreciate the force reasoning by which some Treasury officials active at decisions in customs cases. A case now penting in the House illustrates what I mean.

The Werm, one of the steamers of the North German Lloyd, while on her way from Germany to the United

Lioyd, while on her was from the control of the purpeller in and ocean. In this helpless could then she was lowed by the British steamsher Venetia into Baston. The broken parts of her machinery could only be replaced by the original bulliers in Edigland Without them she could not have resumed her vesure Vien in due course of time a new shaft and properly over \$2.000. A protest filed with the Collector at the time proved useless. Equally fullle was an appeal in the Department in Washington. No one pre-tended that the shaft and propeller were intended for what might be called "consumption" here. Common decency, indeed, would seem to have demanded that the disabled vessel of a friendly nation coming into one of our ports in dis cuved conviews treatment. Even Canadians would perhaps have hesitated before treating a Gloncester certainly, such as a withdrawal entry which was off-red and refused, the Collector of the Port at hos ton could well have permitted the free entry of the shaft, and not have violated the law either. But the Department seems at times to be cursed with a set of officials to whom commonsense is unknown and who in studying the statutes have arrived at the unfortunate condition of the man who had so long and so intently looked at the fly on the barn door that he was

The general regulations of the Department are not inflexible, and I can cite at least one instance where the regulations were suspended to admit the equipment of a pleasure boat. This occurred in the case of the yacid Thistle, which came to this country from England in the year 1887 to purficipate in a race with American yachts for the "America" cap. The rigging of the Thielle was imported after the arrived at New York, and no duty was exacted. The race was regarded as international in character, and therefore the Treasury relieved the rigging and tackle intended for the Thistle from the duty, as an act of "international courtesy." If the Treasury can suspend the laws or its "general regulations" as an act of courtesy to a pleasure vessel, surely it is not asking too much to extend the same courtesy to vessels of a friendly nation which arrive at one of our ports in distre-

ad odd streak of humor hidden under a habitual in tensity and seriousness of manner, is credited with telling the following story to illustrate the fatal hold which an unrestrained tendency to discuss the tariff

teers, done what the Northern armies took four years to accomplish, relegated Hampton to the rear—And whereas. The news of this base ingratitude by south Carolina white men has been the saddest that has reached our ears since Lee surrendered at Appoint to the the appropriate to the the appropriate of the unparelleled military and civil services which Wade Hampton has rendered to South Carolina and their administion for his exadest character, and that we tender to Ceneral Hampton, the peerless soldier and noble gentleman, our undying gratitude; that his deeds of heroism and patrio ism both in war and peace will ever live in our hearts and be held up to our children as a synonym of all that is solle, great and true, worthy of all love, all praise.

Resolved further. That they return their thems.

noble, great and true, worthy of all love, an prase, and all esteem.

Resolved, further, That they return their thanks and warm gratulations to those members of the House and Senate who, loyal to the past and mindful of the present duty and the nesestiles of South Carolina, voicel for Senator Hampton's return to the Senator of the United States.

Resolved, further, That our hearty thanks are hereby tendered to the editors of the newspapers who supported Senator Hampton "first, last and all the time," Resolved, further, That it would be difficult to regard any Confederate veteran who voted against Hampton other than as the customary invitation. Nobody volunteered any-

NEW-YORK WOMEN.

WHAT THEY LOOK LIKE.

New-York lefter to The Argonaut. New-York letter to The Argonaut.

The stratger, especially if he be a Western stranger, will be strack by two things one, the extreme simplicity of the women's dress, the other that the men are so superior in bods to the girls. A Western man lately told me that this latter was the most striking thing he had noticed in New-York, and that in most of the West especially the Pacific Slope—the women are far in advance of the men as to bods. But in New-York for every prefty girl you saw, you met a dozen splendid-looking fellows, atkletic, intelligent and manife.

dozen spienaut tooking fellows, attrictic, interingent and intailly.

There is no doubt about it—in the last ten years the New York type has undergone a radical change. Consult an old inhabitant if you want to verify this. We need to be just like any other American city, filled up with pretty vormen and saddy deficient in good looking men. New the New York woman seems to me to have sacrificed a great deal of her beauty for the higher development of that cold elegance, that irreproachable style which distinguishes her from any other woman in the country. The men, on the other hand, have gone on improving. Each generation has given up a little more time to athlelles, to freedom from that tearlike brishes strain which made their progenitors old before their time, pale as plants grown in a cellar, weedy and fibreless.

These men you see at the horse show are a mag-

lega see and neat ess. The we no more of plans their dressing than the women. There was not due, there the rare seems to have died, and there is very few anglomaniaes. There were in exagger

omen have the most rigidly erect car index squared and held well back, the sea perfectly flat and stiff, and the hands or the waist in front. This comes from the women are all stiff and straight as It is not particularly graceful, but it is

ALL THAT WAS LACKING. From The Washington Post.

Down in my district," the story began, "there hived a saddler who wanted to become a politiciar. So he secured his appointment as a sub-elector, who in our country means a min who can make speeches, but for whom no one can vote. Well, this young harmest maker started out to make speeches and he ended his campaign in the Democratic stronghold of the defined.

A MILITARY JUBILEE.

HONORS PAID TO JOHN JAY'S SON-IN-LAW AND DAUGHTER IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, December 2. Seldom has a more emphatic manifes ation of

popularity and sympathetic regord been witnessed

either here, or anywhere else for the matter of

that, than the one evoked last week on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the entrance

into the Prussian Army of General von Schweinitz,

who for sixteen years past has represented the German Empire in the Muscovite Capital. The celebration in which the Imperial families of Russia, Austria and Germany united to do honors to the fine old veteran, is not without interest to Americans. For the Ambassador is the son-inlaw of Mr. John Jay, of New-York, and Her Excellency von Schweinitz is one of the most charming and gracious of American women in the Old World. The proceedings of the day were inaugurated at an early hour by a serenade executed under the embassy windows by the magnificent band of the Imperial Fire Brigade, and the first piece that was played was the Review March of the 1st Regiment of Infantry of the Guard, in which the General made his military debut just half a century ago. At 10 o'clock divine service was performed by the General's chaplain in the chapel, the choral parts being exquisitely rendered by the fresh young voices of Mr. Jay's grandchildren. Immediately afterward crowds of visitors and deputations began to arrive for the purpose of presenting their congratulations. The General, who, notwithstanding his seventy years, is still as straight as a dart, and a noble-looking old soldier of over six feet in height, was arrayed in full uniform as Adjutant-General of Emperor William, with the light-blue ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew across his breast and the chain of the German Order of the Black Fagle around his throat. Although his short-cropped hair and mustache are snow-white, his eyebraws are as black as his piercing eyes, and contribute, with the courtly elegance of his movements, especially when with ladies, to belle his age. All the members of the German colony present were the military uniform of their rank in the Reserve or Landwehr of the Imperial Army, and full Court dress was worn, too, by the diplomatic corps, which appeared under the leadership of the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Morier, as well as by the Russian Ministers and dignitaries who attended the fete. A special tribute to the high esteem in which the General is held at the Russian Court was rendered by the brothers and nephews of the Czar, who made a point of donning the uniforms of their German regiments before driving to the Embassy to congratulate the General and to kiss the hand of the fair Ambassadress.

Although, in consequence of the absence of Minister Charles Emory Smith, the official representation of the United States was limited to the Charge d'Affaires, there were several ladies of American birth present among the brilliant crowd which thronged the state apartments of the German Embassy. The Countess Linden, the wife of the Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Wurtemberg to this Court, is the daughter of Loring Andrews, so well known for his generosity to the charitable institutions of New-York. Another American lady present was the Baroness Hoyningen Huene, accompanied by her stalwart husband in his superb uniform of the Regiment of the Chevalier Gardes of the Empress of Russia. The Baroness was married about two years ago at New-York, and is the daughter of Mr. G. V. N. Lothrop, formerly United States Manister to Russia. It is stated that the Baroness Balikmetoff, daughter of General Beale, and Mrs. Henry Howard, wife of the newly appointed First Secretary of the British Embassy and daughter of George W. Riggs, of Washington, were also present. But I

did not see them. Several addresses were presented during the course of the day by the German Provident Associations of Moscow, Odessa and of this city, In the evening at 7 o'clock a banquet took place, to which the members of the mission and the most prominent German residents here were invited. The health of the Ambassador was pr posed by General Von Villaume, the principal military attache, while that of Mr. Jay's daughter was given by Mr. Schmidt, the president of the German Federation of German Benevolent Associaon he no spection about the good looks tions in Russia. In the course of his speech be took occasion to pay a high tribute to the great charity and open-heartedness of Her Excellency. The day was brought to a close by a grand ball

The true cause of the assassination of the late General Seliverskoff at Paris does not appear to be generally known. His mutder is ascribed in official circles here to the fact that he was engaged in the perilous task of making a census menenty thinks that is your majortune and not his facilit.

It is the men's admiration for this elegant and heady thinks true that is shown making it the type of dotham. Students of these subjects say timens and miration for a style cause that style to prevail statistics of a type cause that style to prevail statistics of a type cause that style to prevail the following the constraints of the problem of the first problem of t of note that it is not alone the Nihilists, but also many wealthy Russians of high station, who are interested in the abandonment of a census of the Czur's subjects in France. Large numbers of them reside both in Paris and along the Riviera who have absented themselves from their native

From the Washinston Dost.

"Bown in my distinct." The story began, "there had a sold over construct to become a pathetran, we have a sold to become a pathetran, we had a sold of the sold

The setting sun has dropt below the sandy reach; The laggard rooks come hand, below the sandy reach; The laggard rooks come hand, below the sandy reach; The laggard rooks come hand, below the larger class the most sweet of any time or hour. After the garish day, and ever the might clouds lower? The asthough Nature's self-should pause upon her way, Gray clad and pilgrim-like, to meditate and pray.

From The Norwich Bulletin.

There is on exhibition in the window of Sevin's pharmacy an artificial aluminum hand which was invented by Samuel Lucas, of Poquetannoc, for his soc, willard A. Lucas, who lost his hand in a picker in Lucas Brothers' mill last year. This hand weighs less than a pound, and the fingers are so in geniously arranged with springs that the hand can be made to grave and hold articles more firmly, it is elained, than any artificial hand ever yet invented. This new metal is light, bright, terong, touch unitarnishable and unrustable, and especially adapted for such a use. The nice adjustment and form Mr. Lucas purpose. It is a curious as well as a useful device, and will prove such a boon to crippled men that it ought to bring a fortune to the inventor. This ingenious work of Mr. Lucas verifies the old adags:

Necessity is the mother of invention.